

WASHINGTON, SUNDAY, MAY 12, 1907.

Inviting Suburbs Appeal to Washingtonians

Wonderful
Growth of
Nation's Capital
Marked By
Expansion in All
Directions.

Residents Continue to Seek Homes
Removed From the Turmoil of
the Congested Business Centers

Future Development
Of City Will Be
More Rapid Than
In the Past.



PICTURE-SQUE
COUNTRY HOME OF
HENRY W. OFFUTT.



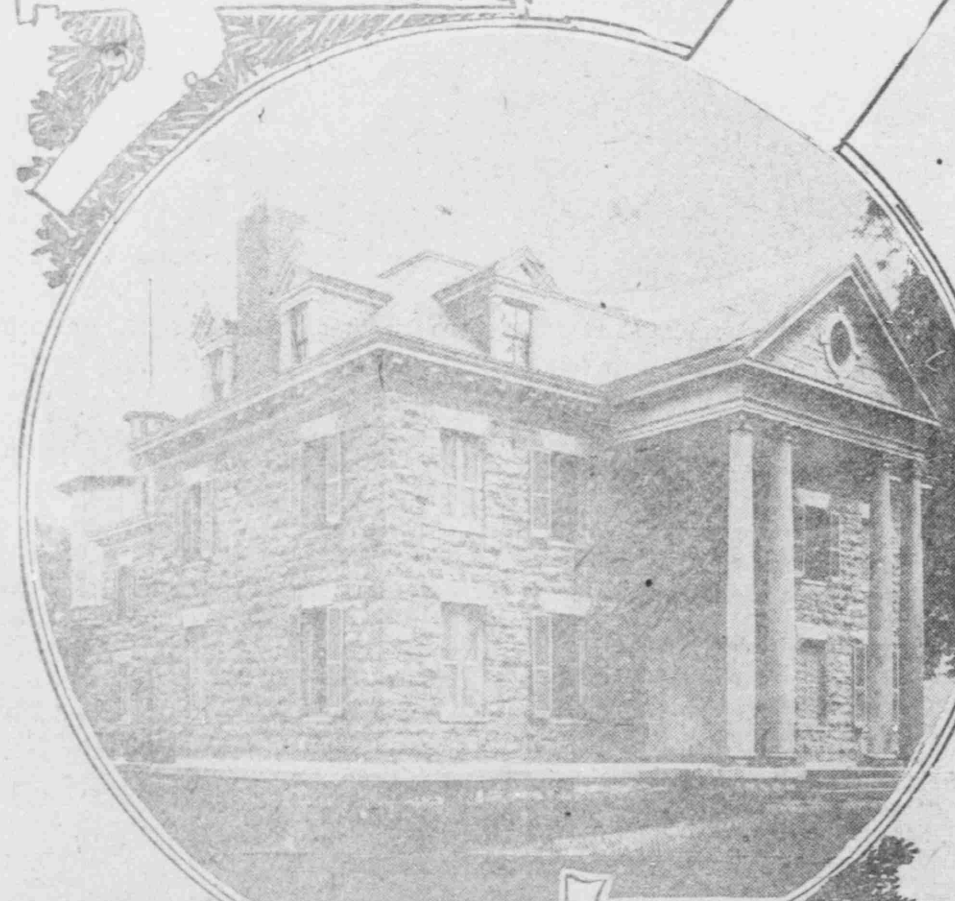
HOME OF DR.
MILLARD J. HOLMES.
ONE OF THE MANY
UNIQUE SUBURBAN
HOUSES IN THE
DISTRICT.



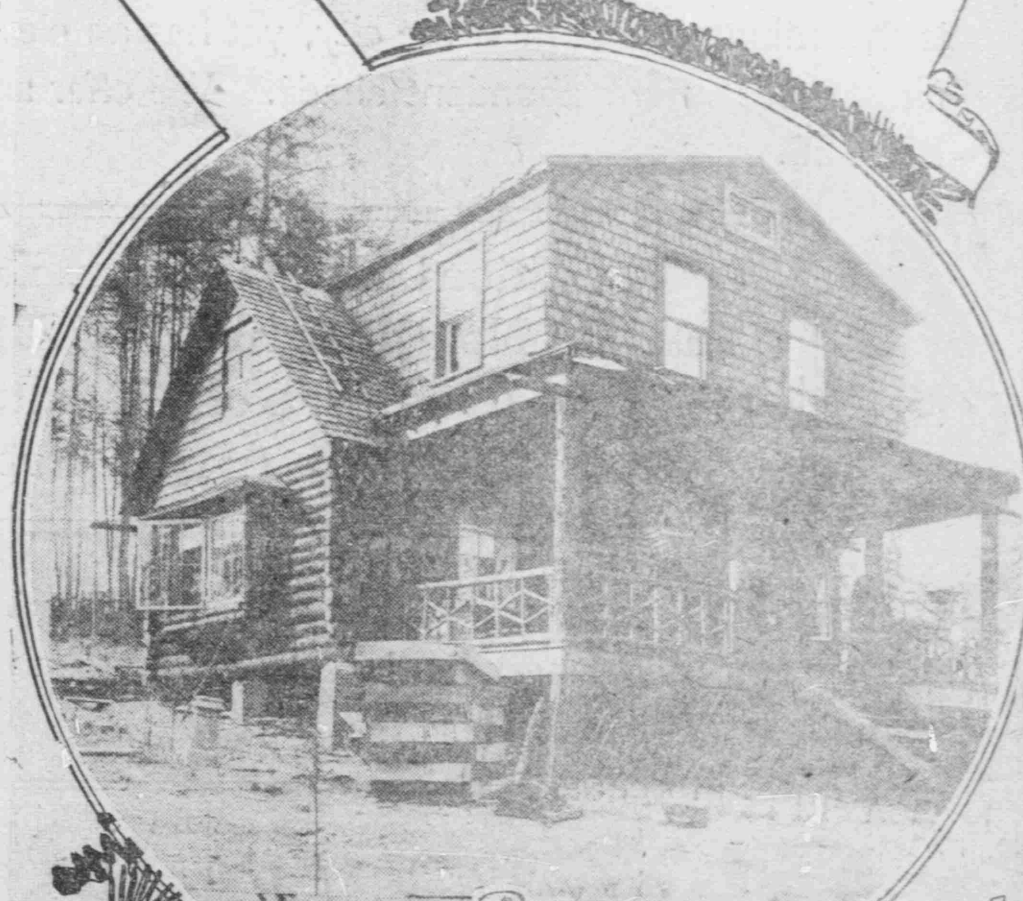
RESIDENCE
OWNED BY COMMANDER
ROBERT & PEARY
ONE OF THE COZY
BUNGALOWS IN A
FASHIONABLE SUBURB.



RESIDENCE OF
H.M. WOODWARD WHOSE
WIDE PORCHES
ARE A COMFORT
IN SUMMER.



MAGNIFICENT
STONE MANSION OF
GEO. N. SAGGMULLER.



RUSTIC HOME OF HARRY
T. WOODFIELD WHICH HE
BUILT WITHOUT AID FROM
CARPENTERS OR
CONTRACTORS.

THE call of the wild, the beckonings of nature and man's innate love for Mother Earth, the trees, the grass, and the open fields are doubtless the fundamental reasons why the suburbs of a great city will always remain the most desirable place of residence for those whose duties compel their presence in the city for the greater part of the day. Life in the city is highly artificial, while that of the country is natural.

Every man's nature must rebel against continuous artificial surroundings. Some enjoy being in the heart of the city a great part of the time, others prefer the country all of the time, but everyone desires more or less the sense of freedom, freshness, healthfulness, and naturalness that comes with life in the country.

Washington may safely be called the most beautiful city in the United States. Here, even in the most densely populated sections, are an abundance of shade trees, parks and open breathing spaces; and residence in the center of this city is probably more agreeable than in any other; but, notwithstanding this favorable condition, its suburbs are increasing both in number and size at an amazing rate. The demand for suburban homes and investments anticipating a continuance in the future of this demand, has resulted in transforming virgin stretches of field and woodland into populous residential sections. In some parts of the District and nearby portions of Virginia and Maryland, these sections have been designed and built purely for residential purposes, others have become little municipalities, embodying all the elements necessary to a self-sustaining community. Again, many of the small villages, some of which are as old as Washington itself, and some older, have rapidly increased in population as the result of the desire for suburban residence of those whose duties are in the city. And still again, the natural growth of the city has forced the population farther and farther away from the center. Compactly built up sections of the city that were considered suburbs a few years ago are now integral parts of the city proper. Those who purchased homes and land when these sections were considered suburban, now possess highly valuable city properties or have sold their holdings at greatly enhanced values, and again invested in present suburban properties, firm in the conviction that history will repeat itself and their property increase steadily and rapidly in value.

A network of electric lines ramifying in all directions from the center of the city makes all parts of the District and surrounding country easily and quickly accessible. A perfect circle of radiating suburban lines can be traced from the Washington and Alexandria line on the south to the Congress Heights line on the southeast, the Potomac river com-

pleting the circle with its Alexandria ferry. Between these are the Fort Myer and Falls Church lines, the Old Dominion and Great Falls line, the Georgetown and Cabin John road, the Tenleytown and Rockville line, the Cleveland Park and Chevy Chase line.

(Continued on Page Two, this Section.)